

# THE HORNET.

TOUCH--AND WE STING.

Carrollton, Mississippi, Tuesday, October 3, 1843.

VOL. 1,--NO. 11.

N & TERRETT.

OF THIS PAPER.

NET will be furnished to single

the *Hornet* at the rate of

**DOLLAR.**

upon themselves the trouble of

subscribers, will be entitled

to be made in advance.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

of every description, inserted

at the rate of one dollar for

each square for each subsequent

insertion. In the same price

of insertion must be marked

of the copy, otherwise they will be

inserted at the rate of advertising.

of a personal nature, will be

inserted, or public addresses for the

of persons or companies, will be

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## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That A. G. BROWN, repudiating candidate for Governor, voted for the bill chartering the Union Bank. See House Journal of 1838, page 187. Gen. Brown cannot oppose the payment of the Union Bank bonds upon constitutional grounds, because by his own votes as a member of the Legislature from Copiah county, he is completely cut off.

After the passage of the Union Bank Charter, Gen. Brown voted against the Supplemental Charter, but by his action in the Legislature in 1839, he fully recognised the constitutionality of the Bank, and the legality of the sale of the Bonds. We take from the House Journal of 1839, the following extract: "The bill to be entitled, 'An act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank, and for other purposes.'"

Was considered in committee of the whole house.

Mr. Josselyn in the chair.

After some time.

The committee rose, and reported the bill with an amendment thereto, which report.

On motion of Mr. Josselyn.

Was received.

Mr. Stewart, of Hinds, then moved that the bill be recommitted to a select committee of five; whereupon,

The vote was taken by yeas and nays.

And decided in the affirmative.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are.

Mr. Speaker, Armat, BROWN, of Copiah, et. al.—41.

In the negative 23.

The chair thereupon appointed Messrs. Stewart, of Hinds, Gholson, Foote, Minter,

and BROWN, of Copiah, said Committee."

From the above it will be seen that Genl. Brown voted for a reference to a committee, the act to extend additional privileges to the Union Bank—and was himself made one of it. The committee afterwards reported the bill to "extend additional privileges to the Union Bank," which then passed both Houses, and was returned with the veto of the Gov. The bill required the Governor to execute and deliver to the Union Bank, Bonds to the amount of TEN MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for its use. The bill was, as before stated, vetoed and returned by the Governor to the House for its further action. The annexed extract from the Journals, shows the fate of the bill and the position occupied by Gen. Brown:

"The bill to be entitled, 'An act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank,' accompanying the foregoing message,

Was taken up.

And put upon its passage by yeas and noes, as provided for in the constitution,

And passed by a constitutional majority of two-thirds.

The vote is as follows:

In the affirmative, Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Armat, BROWN, of Copiah, et. al.—45.

In the negative 13."

The above extracts prove that General Brown regarded the Union Bank as constitutional, that he was willing to give its managers control over ten millions five hundred thousand dollars more of the bonds of the State, the proceeds of which would have been squandered like those already negotiated.—

But Gen. Brown has given additional testimony that he regards the Union Bank as constitutional, by his application for, and obtaining discounts, for himself to the amount of *Fourteen Thousand Dollars*, and assisting his friends through the credit of his endorsement, to obtain the sum of \$40,000. But there is one good reason why Gen. Brown should advocate the repudiation of the Union Bank Bonds. He owes the Union Bank \$10,000 at this time—repudiation will reduce the value of the notes of the Union Bank, and thus enable the General to pay his \$10,000 with a trifle.

Independent voters of Mississippi, it is now for you to say whether or not this corrupt and inconsistent politician shall rule over you. He has violated your Constitution which he was sworn to support—he has borrowed thousands of dollars from the bank, paid it out to the toiling yeomanry of the land, and immediately cried out in favor of repudiation, hoping thereby to render the money worthless, so that he could pay the bank with a mere whistle. Who suffered by the operation? Why those to whom the Union Bank money was paid. The day of reckoning is near at hand, and the spirit of a cheated, wronged and insulted laboring people, has whispered in our ears, "Defeat to Brown and all those who have imitated his bad example!!"

## For the Hornet.

Messrs. BROWN & TERRETT.—

I know of no subject that more imperiously demands public and thorough investigation than the payment of our State debts. It is one that has an obvious bearing, favorable or unfavorable on the public morals, and I propose to give you my honest convictions plainly and without reserve. It shall be my endeavor so to express myself, that if I fail to convince, I may at least avoid giving just grounds of offence to those who may differ with me.

There is no one term in the political lexicon more misunderstood than the word Democracy. Various significations are applied to it, and as I have been reared in that school of politics, I propose rather than define what it really is, to decide what it is not. Later than at the outset, that the odious doctrine of repudiation is not to be found in the text-book of genuine Democracy. Our political koran knows no such principle, and its interpolation among the texts of the creed is not the work of any true Democrat. No sir, "an enemy hath done this." Some there are who trace it to McNitt, while others claim paternity for the Bantling in the Ex-Hon. R. S. Graves. I shall not attempt to settle the propriety, but content myself with the declaration that it "was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," and that tracing its origin to either of the above mentioned sources, it surely recommends itself with doubtful propriety to the Democratic family. What do the prominent and leading gentlemen of our party say throughout the Union? Beyond the limits of our own State Repudiation has not a single respectable advocate. It is spurned by Mr. Van Buren—Mr. Calhoun views it with loathing and deep disgust—it finds no favor with Benton and Wright—Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass give it the go-by, and indeed all the shining lights in the great Democratic galaxy have denounced it. Mr. Jefferson the great apostle of Democracy at all times, on all proper occasions, urged the full preservation of the public faith by prompt payment of the public dues. It will be recollected that Messrs. Madison and Livingston, without any authority whatever, borrowed six millions of Francs from the Bankers, with which to effect the purchase of what was then called Louisiana, now embracing three of our most important and beautiful south western States. The procurement of this money was indispensable to the purchase, and impressed as they were with the great importance of this territory to the peace and prosperity of the South Western portion of the Union, they took the responsibility of borrowing the money and of pledging the faith of their government for its payment. Mr. Jefferson was then President.—Did he have any constitutional scruples in establishing the credit and maintaining the Honor of his country. Far from it. With an eye single to the great principles of Democracy and of common honesty, he promptly urged the payment of the debt. It was discharged to the very last dime; and although this debt was contracted without legal authority, Mr. Jefferson and his contemporaries would have felt dishonored, and their country degraded, had they resorted to the dishonest alternative of repudiation. They placed a proper estimate upon American character, and have left us many enduring memorials of their virtue and their patriotism. We will imitate their example, and adopt as our motto, "Though the Heavens should fall, let Justice be done."

The golden rule requires that we should do unto others as we would that they in like circumstances should do unto us. Would this government tolerate repudiation others? It will be remembered, that while Napoleon was at the head of the French, he issued the celebrated Berlin and Milan decrees, and under the operation of those edicts, the commerce of the United States sustained damage to the amount of about six million of Francs. The loss fell upon our enterprising merchants.—Indemnity was demanded; and during the administration of Gen. Jackson this demand was urged with great zeal and with distinguished ability. Reprisals were threatened in the event that indemnity was withheld. Napoleon was regarded by all the European powers as a usurper, and his subjects might well have refused payment on the ground that those spoils were committed under the reign of one who was illegally at the head of their nation. The American government insisted that as the French people permitted Napoleon to reign, they as a nation were responsible for his acts. What was the course adopted by the French? They decided that "Honesty was the best policy," and they carried out the decision by the payment of the amount of damages sustained.

In 1842 the Legislature of Kentucky passed resolutions denouncing the Repudiation of State debts in the most positive terms. Col. R. M. Johnson was then a member and voted for the resolution—they were in truth adopted unanimously—not a single voice was heard among the Democratic members of that body in justification of this odious doctrine. In 1841, James K. Polk, one of the mighty champions of the Democratic cause, and a man too that we may well be proud of, declared in his public speeches in Tennessee, that Repudiation of the debts of Mississippi was not Democracy, and that no true Democrat would lend his influence in thus contributing to tarnish the honor of the country. The Democratic Review, in a very able article on

the subject of the State debts of Mississippi, declares that her bonds must be paid. I might go on, Messrs. Editors, and give you the opinions of many of the ablest Democrats of the Union, besides those already enumerated, all going to establish that the present nefarious doctrines and practices of the Anti-Bond party of Mississippi "were begotten in Sin," and are not genuine Democracy. The opinions of those able exponents of our faith should be consulted, and when we find such men opposing the prevailing doctrines, it is time for the moderate and tolerant to pause and reflect, and to withhold the vital stah which aspiring Demagogues are endeavoring to persuade them to give to the pure tenets of Democracy.

## A BOND-PAYING DEMOCRAT.

CARROLL COUNTY, Sept. 27, 1843.

## For the Hornet.

CARROLL COUNTY, Md., Sept. 25, 1843.

Messrs. BROWN & Terrett.—

GENTLEMEN: I am a citizen of Carroll county, ever feeling a deep and abiding interest in her prosperity, and the welfare of her citizens, can but look with indignation on the course pursued by the leaders of the Locofoco party to gull our farming community. Instead of pointing out our true interest or devising some noble scheme for our general welfare, they are forever harping in our ears Tariff, Tariff, when they are as ignorant of its benefits to the farmer as the Axes they are haying for.—The great mass of our people have no interest at heart but the welfare of our common country and the perpetuity of her Democratic institutions. I ask the leaders of that party, why it is, that situated as we are in the best latitude and climate for almost every species of product known to the civilized world, that so small a portion of our fertile land is in cultivation? Why is not our undulating lands in Tobacco, and our valleys in Wheat, Rice, Hemp and Corn? Because we have no market. If we raise Tobacco and export it to England, there is a duty on it in the raw material of 72 cents per lb; if manufactured, \$2 16 per lb. In France, Spain and Portugal, it is prohibited; if we cultivate the other products it is worse if possible. The consequence is, we have no inducement. If our hills were covered with shops and manufacturing machinery—our creeks lined with Tanneries and Flouring mills—all in busy operation, would not our affairs and country wear a different aspect? Would not industry and economy meet its just reward, and every species of product command a fair price and home market? Then our Cotton—the surplus sent to a foreign market would return among us in gold and silver, that each could pay his neighbor if any balance should remain between them, instead of returning in the manufactures of the pauper population of England. Instead of this, or some similar plan for our welfare, their hearts desire seems to be, to gull our citizens into the belief that it is just to repudiate Honesty in every shape, and that they should be Subterranean Locofocos because Jefferson and Jackson were opposed to a judicious Tariff. But these Apostles of Democracy will speak for themselves. I find in Jefferson's Report to Congress, whilst Secretary of State during the administration of Gen. Washington, the following passage penned with the advice and consent of Washington himself:

Should any Nation, says he, contrary to our wishes, continue its system of prohibitions and duties, it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter prohibitions and duties also. Free commerce and navigation, he continues, are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations, nor, says he, are they likely to produce a relaxation of them. Those who will look into the political history of the past few years, will find that in Indiana and many other States, that General Jackson was supported in 1828 by the Democracy of those States, because he was then the uncompromising friend of a *Protective Tariff*; in fact all the arguments adduced by himself and friends was that he was the *great champion of a Protective Tariff and Domestic Manufactures*. For the manifest truth of this fact, let the old General and Hero of Democracy speak himself. His memorable Letter to Mr. Coleman, of North Carolina, of that time, speaking of a judicious Tariff, such as the Whigs of this day advocate, I find the following passage:

It possesses, says he, more fanciful than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and benefits to the country will be the result.

How different is the language of the Locofocos of the present day. With more sophistry and deception than the old Serpent used to tempt our mother Eve from the Garden of Paradise, they tell us they are Democrats of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and thus utter their foul slanders of the living and the Dead. We find by the Reports to Congress in 1836, our imports from England alone was the sum of \$60,656,524—yielding no revenue to this Government, and drawing that

amount from us in Gold and Silver. We further find by our judicious Tariff of 1842, that British imports were \$17,233,578—yielding a revenue, say \$10,000, leaving our country in a better condition by \$14,435,546 than in 1836. It is evident this latter amount has come into this country by the operation of the Tariff since 1842. Still these wiseacres tell us we are growing poorer by such an operation.

How, I ask, is our Government to be supported? Common sense answers, either by revenue from imports of British goods or direct taxation. Let us see how this operates on the man who cultivates the earth. Say it is supported by revenue from British goods—who pays that revenue? In the first place, it is paid by the importer; secondly by the consumer; (not forgetting we are a farming community) who are the consumers, (if we make our own clothing, &c.) The persons who live in our cities, and draw their support from the farmer. How is that support drawn from our country? Certainly in gold and silver, for we export but little else than cotton. Would it not be better to encourage merchants and mechanics at home, and reward them from our own product—for there is a great difference between a farmer making or raising corn at fifty cents a bushel, and buying corn at the same—the buyer getting poor while the producer is getting rich.

If by direct Tax, who pays it? Surely not that immense mass living in cities—dressing in British goods free of duty, because their wealth, in a great degree, consists in money, and like the Hibernian's Flea, is not comestable. Who then pays the direct Tax? It is the man who cultivates the Earth by the sweat of his brow. Because his little all is tangible, he will not only be Taxed to support Government, but he will be Taxed to support and maintain an innumerable host of myriad Tax-gatherers, such as now infest Europe, until our farming interest crumbles and totters to pieces—until our Lands are held by Government, Dukes, Lords, or Nabobs, as the Lands are now owned and held in Europe—until the mass of our citizens are vassals, and our Free Government a Despotism. Then many, in utter despair, will say, in language similar to Sir Walter Raleigh, Oh that I had been guided by common sense, and the dictates of reason, instead of being led with blind devotion by aspiring Demagogues. Had I done so, my country would now have been the Land of Freemen and the birth-place of virtue and innocence; but now all is engulfed in ruin and desolation, and her sons Slaves, ruled by a Kinderhook or other magician, with a sway more despotic than the old General's Spanish Inquisition.

SEVENTY-SIX.

## CAMP-MEETING.

A Camp-Meeting will commence at Sweet Water, (formerly Bophumpa) on the 5th October. We publish this notice at the request of the Preacher in charge of this Circuit.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## REVIVAL WITH THE BAPTISTS.

On the 7th inst., ministers and people met near Red-grass, and held a Camp-meeting with the Providence church, (Carroll county,)—which continued seven days; during which time the word of God was preached with power and demonstration of the Spirit. Professors were revived, and many sinners converted to God, forty of whom attached themselves to the church, and were baptized by Rev. B. Carroll, their Pastor—making in all 211 he has baptized in this church. This community is one of wealth and influence, and bids fair to cope with any in the State in point of literature. The people here are blessed with the indefatigable labors of Mr. C. C. Campbell, a graduate of Yale College, whose competency to teach is surpassed by none. In the female department he has Miss W. M. Washburn, of Vermont, who is equally qualified as himself. In a word, learning and Religion are the topics of the day in this vicinity. Sept. 18th 1843.

AGENTS.—The following named gentlemen will please act as our agents, and receive and receipt for subscriptions to the *HORNET*.—Other of our friends not named, who may take an interest in the matter, are also authorized to do the same.

At Shongalo—Messrs. Chas. Kopperl, C. F. Fisher and Robert Cross.

At Middleton—Messrs. Jno. O. Young, Jas. M. Dunn, Morgan Caudle and N. N. Moore.

At Parker's Precinct—Messrs. Jno. A. Binford, J. W. Dykes, James Parker and Hector McNeill.

Smith's Mills—Messrs. David Akin, T. M. Smith, G. A. Graves, Z. Pratt, and David Emons.

At Williams' Landing—Isaac Hannah, W. N. Miller, F. W. Sabin, Jno. T. Ready and J. G. Harris.

At Black Hawk—Messrs William Gillespie, Doct. Terrell, Reuben Marshall, W. A. Smith, James and David Standley.

Marion—Messrs. A. B. Robinson, E. Fisher and Robert Smith.

At Coila—James Harrell, L. W. Carleton and Littleton Benthall.

At Jackson—James Smith and A. E. Smoot.

"An intemperate advocate is more dangerous than an open foe."

## POETRY.



THEY TRAVELED AT RANDOM STRUNG.

## LOVE THE MAN.

Who calmly rests,  
And friends have down,  
And live, those heavenly guests,  
Who take his own;  
Who look on earth for bliss,  
Whom sorrow's dark abyss  
Oppressive sighs.

Who kindly bears  
The tyrant's frown;  
Who and foe he wears  
Of calm renown,  
Whom the conscious slight,  
Whom his soul;  
Whom the truth and right,  
Whom his billows roll.

Who kindly gives;  
Who has blessed his store  
To the gifts that he receives,  
Who that need them more.  
Whom heart of pity moves  
To low and distress—  
Whom friends who mostly loves,  
Whom the fatherless.

Who who seems to be  
Of sect, a slave—  
Who is like the sunshine free—  
Who the ocean wave;  
Who sees oppression—wrong—  
Whom in thunder tones—  
Whom truth that he is strong,  
Whom even with thrones.

Who who seems to do  
In mean or low—  
Who who course pursue  
Whom friend or foe—  
Who for justice, not for gain,  
Whom kind—  
Whom give a heedless pain  
Whom in mind.

Who who only boast  
Whom virtue, right;  
Whom truth is ever lost  
Whom has a blight;  
Whom by look or sign  
Whom the same;  
Whom the glories are divine  
Whom cluster round his name.

## WEDDING CEREMONY.

Oh, now, you good man dare,  
And upon de vloor,  
Oh woman for your wife,  
And her evermore!  
Oh well mit sour krout,  
Oh kermel and scheese,  
Oh things to lent your aid  
Oh promote her ease!

Oh woman standing dare,  
Oh your vord dish tay,  
Oh dake for your husband  
Oh and him obey!  
Oh ped and poard mit him—  
Oh ment his klose,  
Oh he schmilles, veev von he sighs,  
Oh he choys and voes?

Oh now, vidin dese valls,  
Oh and not mit krief,  
Oh you poth to pe von mint,  
Oh, von man, von peef!  
Oh dese sacret bants,  
Oh treimonial ties,  
Oh wife, Got, Kate and Poll,  
Oh dese kazing eyes.

Oh sacret schripture says,  
Oh unites togdder  
Oh tare asunter poot—  
Oh man tare to seffer—  
Oh pritegroom dare—here you shoop—  
Oh let go your gollar  
Oh answer me dish ting!  
Oh where ish mine tollar!

Oh folks be, the bigger they talk—  
Oh er see a small man that didn't  
Oh heeled boots and a high-crowned  
Oh that was not ready to fight almost  
Oh show he was a man every inch of  
Oh a stick.